

# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 19, 1912.

THE TRAGEDY OF TOIL.

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATES.

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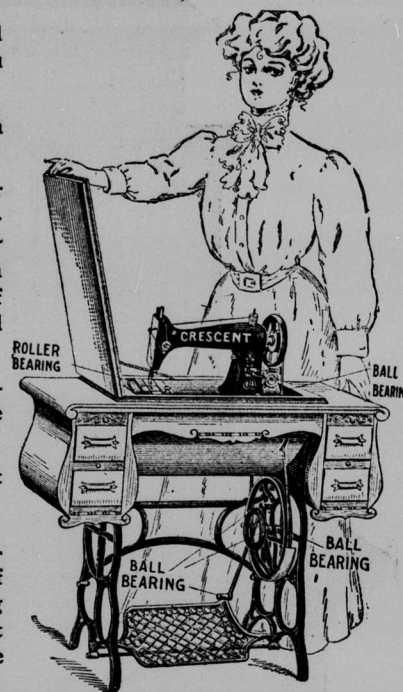
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912.

No. 49

## THE TRAGEDY OF TOIL

It was winter; it was raining, and we, the occupants of the 6:30 Dulwich Hill tram, were crowded together—damp, self-centered and silent. At the first stop in Newtown road the weather curtain shot up, and a middle-aged workman was assisted to a seat by a police constable.

"You ought to be more careful," the policeman said; then he alighted, pulled down the curtain, and the tram moved on. The man whose advent had created a center of interest sat silently struggling against an evidently severe bout of pain. We all felt sorry for him, but what could we do?

"Did you have a fall?" asked the big red-faced man with the heavy gold ring and the stinking cigar.

"Yes," assented the injured workman, and, in a halting, breath-spent manner, explained: "I was loading wheat today and fell from the stack. Didn't feel much hurt at the time, and went on working; but just now when I went to get on the tram I felt quite giddy and fell against the foot-board, and I feel a bit queer, but I'll be all right when I get home." It seemed such a painful effort for the man to say this much that the inquirer put no more questions. As the injured man sat there fighting against the pain and weakness which were evidently getting the upper hand, we who felt we could do nothing to relieve him

thought, as he himself had said, he would be all right when he got home.

There were a hundred people on the tram, five hundred perhaps in the street, and in the whole city, how many? But tonight Destiny had marked this man as of most account. The tenor of his whole life seemed to be written in his face, in his manner, and even in his apparel. We thought, as noted the manner in which he was bearing his present misfortune, that he was a man who had accepted Fate's ultimatum, if not with ease, with strength, with dignity, and with calm. His clothes here and there bore traces of attention from clever, willing hands, and we felt somewhat compensated for our futility in the thought that the same hands would soon be hovering about him, bringing relief to his present suffering.

At Missenden Road the man rose to alight. The young fellow sitting next to the exit alighted and stood in the rain awaiting to steady him to the ground. Another passenger caught him gently by the shoulder and piloted him to the exit where he attempted to alight, reeled, and fell into the arms of the young man on the ground. He was dead.

Near the bottom of Missenden Road the grey rain beats against the rough, sun-blistered walls of a small weatherboard cottage standing back

some little distance from the street. In the front room the table is set for four. Squatting tailor fashion before the fire is a boy of about eight years, absorbed in the work of putting cigarette cards into a well-thumbed album. Seated at the table is a little four-year-old girl, her attention divided between the boy and his cards and the front door, turning from one to the other with that graceful pensiveness of a young child who is in anticipation of the very near approach of some usual but ever fresh cause of joy. A young, neatly dressed woman, whose very presence suggests homely contentment, is flitting between kitchen and dining room, busy in the preparation and laying down of the evening meal. As the usual time for her husband's return is reached and passed, she becomes a little anxious and a little annoyed, and, opening the front door, gazes out into the wet, lamp-lit street to see if she can see him approaching; and—God help her—she does.

Come further. The deceased man's banking account showed a cash balance of £17 18s. He had been what is often described as a "steady, hard-working man." For nineteen years he had been this. For nineteen years he had given himself to the upbuilding of huge life-crushing commercial institutions of legalized robbery, and now his life had ended, and before his widow and fatherless children lay—what?—Sydney "Worker."

### PREVENTION OF UNWILLING IDLENESS.

By Rev. William Nat Friend.

The Presbyterian ministers and laymen of San Francisco are asking the Governor to inaugurate a campaign of legislation for the prevention of unwilling idleness and the amelioration of the hard condition of the unemployed. At their presbytery this progressive economic program was presented. It came up as an appeal of Olivet Presbyterian church, Rev. W. E. Parker, Jr., pastor, that immediate action be taken. The vote was unanimous. President Mowatt of the presbytery's Industrial Fellowship, and an elder in Olivet church, introduced the original overture in his congregation. The Presbytery now authorizes its Industrial Fellowship and its committee on church and labor to prosecute the matter to the fullest extent. Those who will have charge of this include David Mowatt, Winfield Scott, David Gilmore, E. W. Thureman and W. P. Robertson of the laymen's fellowship, and Revs. Wm. Nat. Friend, chairman, William Rader, ex-officio, W. E. Parker Jr., E. A. Wicher, R. M. Davis of the committee.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Whereas, owing to the conditions existing in commercial and industrial affairs in this country at the present time, a great number of men and women are in danger of being reduced to a dependent state through failure to obtain employment, and

"Whereas, the Presbyterian church is deeply interested, not alone in the spiritual welfare but also the social, physical, moral and industrial well-being of all the people, and

"Whereas, Olivet Presbyterian church has, by overture, requested consideration and action on this subject by Presbytery; therefore be it,

"Resolved, that the Presbytery of San Francisco commends the zeal of Olivet Presbyterian church in behalf of a practical economic and social and spiritual concern for the unemployed, and those in danger of losing their livelihood in our city and state; and further be it,

"Resolved, that the Governor and Legislature of California be urged to undertake such early and thorough-going effort as shall be deemed sufficient to enact statutes and authorize agencies that shall conserve the care of the unemployed and dependent breadwinners and such as may be threatened by this alarming form of human distress, and prevent or relieve permanently the present economic peril that is yearly becoming more menacing; and further be it,

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Governor of the State, to Olivet Presbyterian Church, to the Industrial Fellowship, and the church and labor committees of this synod and all its presbyteries, to the Church Federation of San Francisco and other similar bodies, with the request that they enter into hearty co-operation for the accomplishment of the beneficent purposes herein set forth."

### BIG STRIKE PROBABLE.

By J. L. Engdahl.

One of the biggest labor wars the world has ever seen threatens with the close of the annual convention of the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis.

In this country the wage agreements of both the bituminous and anthracite miners expire at the same time, midnight of March 31, the first time that this has happened in some years.

In spite of the fact that this is a presidential

year the coal operators seem desirous of forcing a strike, and to crush the workers who are the backbone of the American labor movement.

At the same time the miners' organization, never in a better condition throughout its long and brilliant career, stands determined to demand big concessions from the exploiters of labor in the coal pits of the land.

The anthracite miners have already practically decided on the demands that they will make. They want a twenty per cent increase in wages, recognition of the union with the coal companies, collecting the union dues by the check-off system, an eight-hour day instead of a nine-hour day without loss of pay, payment by weight instead of by carload for the coal that is mined in the upper section of the region, the abolition of the conciliation board which was created by the strike commission in 1903 and has been in existence since then, and several minor concessions.

The demands to be made by the bituminous miners will practically be determined at the convention which opens at Indianapolis next week. Both the miners and the operators are now busily preparing for a coming struggle.

The past year has been one of great growth in the big organization, which has not a peer in the new world, and is only surpassed by the metal workers' union of Germany in the old world.

The mine workers' officials, both district and international, have been energetically increasing the membership of the union, placing more money in the treasuries of the organization, and doing what they could to increase and extend the union spirit, especially in the unorganized and poorly organized districts.



**REPORT ON EXTRA SESSION.****By Theodore Johnson.**

There was no opposition to Roseberry's bill providing for inter-insurance against accidents, because it is entirely voluntary in character.

The reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts was the greatest fight of the extra session and lasted almost to the last minute. No headway had been made up to within three days of the final end, wherefore heroic tactics had to be resorted to in order to bring this matter to an end. On Friday morning, December 22d, Senator Boynton addressed the Senate, described the situation as it was, and declared that, unless the Assembly adopted the joint rules proposed by the Senate or other such rules, the Legislature must adjourn without accomplishing its main purpose. Immediately both houses, and particularly the Assembly, were in a great upheaval. After a most heated debate, the Assembly adopted amended joint rules. Brown's amendment permitting any number of free conferences, was lost by 30 ayes and 44 noes. The San Francisco members voted no on this proposition, perhaps to their own undoing; but the pressure from the Senate and every other side was too great for them, and they cannot be blamed for their action on such an uncertain and difficult question; no one doubted at that moment but what the adoption of a strict joint rule meant the adoption of the Thompson lines of reapportionment, which had the nearly-unanimous indorsement of the Senate, and only a few votes less than a majority in the Assembly, favoring their adoption. The Senate quickly concurred in the new joint rules, the date of final adjournment was set, and the stage was ready for the last performance. Committees of conference and free conference followed in quick succession. The free-conference committee of the Senate consisted of Boynton, Roseberry and Stetson, that of the Assembly were Bohnett, Jones and Judson. From statements made by Boynton to the Senate, the free conference divided itself in sub-committees, and the Assembly members, who were all caucus men, drew the lines of the assembly districts; it was stated further that the committee worked on the theory that it had to report back such a bill as would receive a majority vote in both houses, otherwise there would be no reapportionment. Nearly every member of the Legislature was therefore asked if he would vote for this or that kind of a bill from the committee. In this manner, the conference committee had absolute knowledge that its report as finally passed out would be adopted by both houses. It was not a question of justice or constitutional requirements with the committee, but simply what kind of reapportionment would be acceptable to the majority. In the final debate in the Assembly, the origin, history and purposes of the country caucus were minutely described by its friends and its foes; and the will of that organization conquered all opposition.

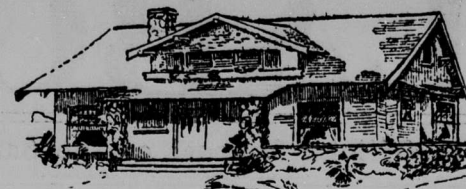
In connection with reapportionment, Senator Bryant frustrated the plans of a certain committee of influential citizens which came up from our city to have the redistricting of San Francisco made according to their ideas of what it should be. They brought with them two plans. The plan for seven Senators and fourteen Assemblymen would have districted the city so as to give the labor districts in some cases nearly double the population of other districts; in one instance a labor district was to contain 51,000 and a district north of Market, in the part of the city where elite citizens are most numerous, was to contain only 20,000. Their other plan called for one Assemblyman less (the 7 and 13 plan), and would cut out an entire labor district south of Market, and leave those north of Market practically untouched.

Labor owes some measure of gratitude toward Senator Bryant for having defeated this kind of

reapportionment of San Francisco. It is also fair to state that the entire San Francisco delegation, including Senator Wolfe, declared the Bryant plan for district lines to be the fairest proposed by any one for this city, criticisms in the press to the contrary notwithstanding.

The weights and measures bill by Senator Welch was subject to continuous onslaughts by its opponents until it received the final death-blow. In order to meet the stream of objections which confronted it one or two at a time, it received during its life no less than three to four hundred amendments. When brought out on the floor of the Assembly, its champions assumed that all trace of opposition had been eliminated, excepting that of Mr. Hamilton, who had a rival bill of no practical value and obviously designed as a subterfuge. For instance, Hamilton's plan does not require the sealing of a single weight, measure or scale in the State, and would leave the inspection for the entire State to be performed by a force of only five men, a force sufficient to guarantee adequate work in but a single one of our larger cities during the entire year. Mr. Beatty, who had charge of the bill, offered a set of amendments, some of these only formal and others agreed to by the chief opponents of the measure. To the surprise of Mr. Beatty and his supporters, his set of amendments were voted down by 31 ayes and 45 noes, and thereupon Hamilton's amendments adopted by 49 ayes to 17 noes. Those who voted against Beatty's amendments were in some instances misled by the unfair debate and many misstatements of fact, but in the main the opposition came from the country caucus, as a scrutiny of the no-vote will reveal. The list of noes is as follows: Beckett, Bennink, Bliss, Bohnett, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Cronin, Crosby, Flint, Freeman, Griffiths, Guill, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Held, Hinkle, Jasper, Jones, Judson, Kehoe, Lamb, Lyon of San Francisco, Maher, Malone, McGowen, Mendenhall, Mott, Polsley, Preisker, Randall, Rosendale, Rutherford, Slater, Stevenot, Stuckenbruck, Sutherland, Telfer, Tibbits, Williams, Wilson, and Speaker Hewitt. The Senate refused to concur in the amended bill, and both the conference and free conference committees failed to agree. For this reason no weights and measures law was enacted by this session, although the people of this State by overwhelming vote last October expressed their demands for effective legislation on this subject.

In this necessarily brief review of the actions of the special session it has been impossible to detail all the facts upon which the conclusions of your legislative agent are based. But, it seems, sufficient evidence has been presented to warrant the following statement: The extra session fulfilled popular expectation with regard to the enactment of progressive legislation insofar as to further increase the opportunities of the people to participate in the political affairs of the State, and to exert their influence upon matters of public concern; it also passed progressive legislation to bring corporate interests under closer supervision and control by the State so as to limit abuse of powers and privileges granted to them. On purely economic questions, however, questions that touch more directly the daily wants and needs of the working people of the State, this session proved more clearly than the last session that this progressive Legislature, and particularly its controlling factor, the country membership, lacked thorough comprehension of the economic ills that affect the masses of the people; that it felt itself privileged to ignore the expressed wishes of the people, and was more than willing to defeat even the most moderate demands of labor; in fact, this Legislature has clearly shown its lack of progressive spirit on the economic field, and that it rests content with its progressive endeavors on the political field and



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its measures for the protection of small business against the exactions of big business. So far it has gone, and will go no further.

A new condition thus confronts labor of this State. This condition consists in the attitude of some progressive legislators, who represent small business and would antagonize labor legislation. They would obstruct the realization of labor's demands from the progressive movement which has done so much for the people of this State. They would alter the course of progress, ignore the aspirations of the toilers, and thwart their just demands. This must not be. If labor is to obtain its just due from the progressive movement, it must assist in purging that movement from those who are untrue to its principles; and it behooves organized labor of this State to exert itself to see that the next Legislature will have representatives who are progressives as well from the economic as from the political standpoint. Our employers' liability law is in danger, and other measures for the betterment of the lot of the toilers may be denied us by the next Legislature.

Therefore, now that the warning has been sounded, I most respectfully recommend that this Council take immediate steps to inform organized labor of this State as to the necessity of a State-wide movement to assist in the election of such members to the Legislature as are friends and supporters of progressive labor legislation; and I further recommend that this Council communicate with the coming convention of the State Building Trades Council, and with the California State Federation of Labor, asking for their co-operation in this matter, and also informing them that this Council pledges itself to pay its pro rata of the necessary expenses of such campaign to be undertaken by the said bodies of organized labor.

In conclusion, I desire to express emphatically my appreciation of the unflinching and staunch support given to the cause of labor by the entire San Francisco delegation in both houses, to wit: Senators Beban, Bryant, Burnett, Cassidy, Finn, Hare, Regan, Welch and Wolfe; and Assemblymen Beatty, Coghlan, Cunningham, Denegri, Feeley, Gerdes, Joel, Kennedy, Lyon, McDonald, Mullaly, Nolan, Rimlinger, Rodgers, Ryan, Sbragia, Schmitt, and Walsh. I would also express the same sentiments toward the following members outside of San Francisco, to wit: Senators Caminetti and Shanahan, and Assemblymen Callaghan, Fitzgerald, Griffin of Modesto, Lyon of Los Angeles, and Williams. Appreciation for their good work in behalf of various bills indorsed by labor is also extended to Senators Roseberry, Stetson and Welch, and to Assemblymen Denegri, Ryan and Telfer. Among newspaper correspondents, Lawrence Todd of the United Press Association is entitled to special mention as a careful observer of what was going on, and for his readiness to exchange observations, all of which contributed materially in securing reliable and quick information when such was of particular value.

With appreciation and thanks to the delegates of the Labor Council for the honor and opportunity conferred to observe at first hand the work of the extra session, and with the hope and desire that the observations made, and the conclusions reached, may prove of some value in your future deliberations and plans for the promotion of just labor legislation, that will aid in the uplift and welfare of the workingmen and women of this State, I most respectfully submit this report.

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### TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION.

Nearly 2000 organizations of various kinds were engaged in the fight against tuberculosis on January 1, 1912, and new agencies have been formed during the past year at the rate of about one a day, according to a statement issued by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

These anti-tuberculosis agencies include 618 associations and committees; 451 sanatoria, hospitals and camps; 365 dispensaries and clinics; and 91 open-air schools. If to these were added 200 State and local boards of health and a number of other institutions, such as hospitals for the insane and penal institutions making special provision for tuberculosis cases, the total number of agencies engaged in tuberculosis work would be swelled up to nearly 2000.

During the year 1911 the greatest percentage of increase among the different forms of tuberculosis work was among the open-air schools for anaemic and tuberculous children. On January 1, 1911, there were only 29 open-air schools in operation or provided for in the entire country. On January 1, 1912, there were 91, an increase of 214 per cent. Sixty-two new schools have been established or provided for this past year. This entire number of open-air schools have been established since January 1, 1907.

On January 1, 1905, there were about 150 different agencies engaged in anti-tuberculosis work, of which number 111 were sanatoria. The increase to over 2000 agencies has emphasized, the National Association points out, the importance of the campaign for the prevention of consumption being carried on in all parts of the country.

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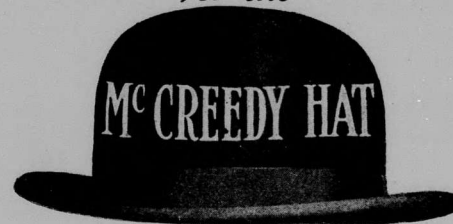
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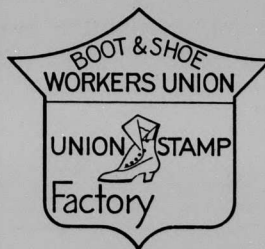


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## LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN Its Relation to Land and Labor. By Richard Caverly.

### Letter No. 24.

The great French economist, Proudhon, conceived a great truth when he said: "When labor always receives its value in money on demand, and when property always sells for its value in money, justice will be done to man."

The loud wailing of the socialist who claims that labor should receive all it produces, becomes laughable when the little that living labor can produce is compared to the share the living should receive from the accumulation of past labor. The past accumulation of labor is represented by a vast volume of fixed wealth, which has little or no advantage to its owners unless it has present value in money, and it is on account of this fact that the living have a right in past accumulations that cannot be devised by will of owners long dead and forgotten. The accumulation of past labor must have its value determined by the time it saves to the living; by the increase in wealth the present generation may secure because they need not now reproduce the railways and machinery and other capital with which they are surrounded. The vast accumulation of capital represents a credit to existing labor, the value of which is determined by its present use, and over which the dead have no control. The circulation of money must be largely composed of renewable credits, and capital has a selling price on account of help from past labor, and a price for past labor demands a currency payable in past labor property on demand. The much discussed and misunderstood relation of capital to labor, consists of the relation of living labor and of the relation of the price of goods to the price of capital which demand a volume of bank checks circulating as wages, which will allow the living to buy capital as fast as they may earn and reproduce it.

The power of labor is limited to what the money received as wages will buy, while the power of property is determined by its cash price—and this price is too often far below its real value—which indicates the wages labor will command. Past labor products have power over living labor, because it sells for money in the present market, and if labor is to be given an equal credit for supplying the money, then the price of capital must be represented in circulation of money which past labor products redeem, and wages should increase from past labor money, so that living labor may acquire capital by securing the extra money to buy it.

It seems strange, indeed, with money so plentiful and no one able to put it to use, that the remedy should demand more money. While money goes begging in the loan and investment market, it is not so plentiful with tens of millions of laborers.

Land is an important factor, closely related to the money question, and entirely lost sight of by our financiers, especially the bankers. Land can not have a natural price of its own, and every effort to secure a cash market, which includes property in land, is doomed in advance to fail, because land is not produced and consumed by labor, and can have no cost price and higher selling price by which it generates and circulates a volume of money; when land sells for money in opposition to this law, it does so by taking its price away from other property and by destroying the money upon which the other price depends.

Land owners control all the locations on earth, and they compel labor and capital to enter into destructive competition, bidding up prices for land in order to secure the opportunity of employment, and labor is finally forced to pay the landlord the difference between the cost price and the selling price of capital as a cost of land.

The price of land encroaches upon the price of

capital by taking away the profit above cost, and in so doing it cancels the volume of bank checks in the wage fund, which would create a cash market for capital and which would be four times as great as the volume of cash.

When land was free to labor, and capital had full scope to grow under the operation of natural laws, there was no interference with the growth of wealth, and new empires of wealth were produced upon new lands by unskilled laborers in a few years. When money was abundant and could be borrowed to build improvements, which sold on demand for twice their cost, the activity of builders who were seeking favorable locations soon resulted in bidding up the price of land until its rise in price absorbed a large part of the price above cost belonging to labor and capital. The rise in the price of land interferes everywhere with the advance of labor and capital, and the circulation of money for production of wealth. Money goes out of circulation because it cannot buy labor products at one price and sell them at a higher price. It has been driven out by selling land, and it cannot return to circulation, because the natural laws deny to land the benefit of price, and land refuses to decline in price unless it does so by creating a general failure in business—panic. Currency expansionists reply to land reformers by saying that a proper increase in the quantity of money will enable each worker to secure the extra money with which to buy his share of land, because expansion will equalize money with total prices, but they fail to say how wages will equalize with total prices by getting the greater quantity of money into the wage fund. The trouble lies directly in the path of attempting the impossible when trying to have the price of land balanced by its equivalent volume of money, contrary to the natural laws which govern its circulation.

Selling land is itself the cause of the derangement in circulation of money, and to increase the quantity of money is to advance prices of land and make the old confusion worse confounded. The reason land cannot secure a price of its own is because it cannot pay out money to labor for producing land to become parent dollars, which give birth to an increase of credit dollars when the cost doubles in exchanging with other labor products.

When the price of land absorbs the credit from past labor, it prevents present labor from getting any benefit from it, but the laws of nature demand a record of this loss, and this record becomes a debt denoting the loss of money from the wage fund, going to land values. The only possible relief from overwhelming debt is to turn debts into credits by taxing land values, and abolishing all taxes on the production of wealth.

The land owner controls the supply of raw material and prevents labor and capital from going to this natural storehouse for daily needs, forcing them to pay, or agree to pay for a supply of raw material for years in the future in paying the price for land, and when this is done it leaves a void which is filled with debts for labor and capital to pay.

When debt reaches its limit, prosperity is at an end, because land can no longer advance in price, money will not circulate to buy and sell at cost, and panic is on.

(Continued next week.)

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**THE UNIVERSAL LABEL.**

By Jas. A. Himmel,

Label Organizer, San Francisco Label Section.

Some time ago the San Francisco Labor Council sent to each affiliated Union a letter requesting that the union express its views on the adoption of the universal label. This request was answered by seventy unions in favor, and eleven opposed. There were unions affiliated with the Council which did not reply.

At the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in the city of Bakersfield, the convention placed itself on record as favoring the adoption of the universal label.

The last convention of the Pacific District Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held in this city, this branch of the electrical craft favored the universal label. This indorsement is significant, in view of the fact that this council embraces Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, with a membership of 6000.

The San Francisco Label Section has been giving this subject more than passing consideration, and finds that the unions which opposed the adoption of the universal label were all large unions which had been using the union label for some years, and were not in favor of giving their label up, because they felt that unions would get credit which did not spend as much money advertising the label as they had. Also that everybody's business would be nobody's business, and the union label would be a failure.

It is for this reason that I have attached a facsimile to this subject, and add the following explanation: It is proposed to have all the internationals which now use a label adopt the universal label, to be in charge of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor which will issue them to the internationals at cost, the international, in turn, to issue the label to the local unions. This label can be made in any size, on cloth, metal, or paper. Can be worn as a button, or badge. No union not affiliated with its international, or international not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, can use the label. Thus, the universal label keeps the unions in the parent body, and the parent body must remain in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. At the present time there are many small unions struggling for better conditions and have not the membership, or the money, to fight very long for label recognition, and cannot get support for their label, because another union is also needed in completing the article and the larger union places its label upon the goods, so that the purchaser is led to believe that the whole article is union made. This is illustrated by the fact that writing paper is sold with the printers' label on it, but nothing is said about the papermakers' label. Union cigars are sold, but the boxmakers are struggling for an existence for their label. Photographs are shown in labor papers, but no photo-engravers' label on the cut, and so on. Now with the universal label no label could be placed on the article until all the crafts involved had been recognized by the firm making this article.

The only plea of those opposed to this label, is the fact that they have spent thousands of dollars advertising their label. This is a poor reason why the universal label should not be adopted.

There are over eighty labels, cards and buttons on the market today. If a man is consistent he must have the following labels, each being different: The hatters' label in his hat; the garment workers' label on his shirts, cuffs, and collar; if he has a ready-made suit their label also, but if the suit is made to order, he must demand the tailors' label; his belt is the leather workers' label; his tie and suspenders the label of the American Federation of Labor; his underwear the textile workers' label; his shoes the boot and shoe workers' label; his fountain pen, the jewel-

ry workers' label; his watch-case the watch-case engravers'; if he smokes he must demand two labels, one of the cigarmakers, and the other of the tobacco workers; in the saloon or when he eats his mid-day meal that of the waiters' or the waitresses'. There are many more. Now, if you want to remember all these labels, I find from experience you must stop working, and make a study of all the labels.

Stop and think of some well advertised cigar, food, or any other article. The reason that the well-known name comes to your mind is because the advertising men have advertised this one thing. Well, it is the same way with the union label. We must advertise one label. Some people think that you must belong to a union to call for the label. This is not so but all the people do not know about all these labels. The result is that there is not as much success as if we had but one label. For this reason the rank and file should give the universal label some consideration.

**GOMPERS ON "GENERAL FEDERATION."**

By Arthur H. Dodge

In the "American Federationist" for December President Gompers submits his annual report for the year just closed. Regarding the Railroad Employees' Department he says:

"The enormous task of federating a dozen large classifications of wage earners in the employ of the railroads of this country is yet in its initial stages. Years of experience must be required in the education of the rank and file of these various classifications in common activities. Long accustomed to separate and distinct organization the membership of a number of the unions concerned needs the tutelage of time to bring all to the conviction of the necessities for general federation."

This statement of President Gompers marks the beginning of a new policy in the American Federation of Labor. What is true concerning the necessity for a "general federation" among the railroad employees of the United States is also true of many isolated trades.

I refer particularly to the culinary crafts, the bakers and confectioners and the butchers, whose lines of work are even more closely interwoven than are those of the railway crafts. To illustrate: In almost every restaurant in San Francisco the butchering or meat cutting is done by cooks, who, in the smaller of these eating houses, also have certain culinary tasks to perform. And the cook who is not a good meat cutter has little chance of securing a position as head cook in a restaurant of any size.

Among the cooks and bakers even a closer identity of interests exists, because all bakers, whether they be bread, pie or cake hands, are culinary workers. One need not be employed in preparing soups and stews to be a cook. The art of cookery is the art of applying heat to food so as to make the finished product palatable, and it matters not whether the materials used be meat, flour or vegetables. Before industry became so highly specialized cooks were also compelled to do baking, and even now in country hotels the chef must possess a thorough knowledge of pastry work if he wishes to hold his job.

It is to be hoped by every truly progressive trade unionist that in the near future the American Federation of Labor will attempt to reorganize the culinary crafts, the bakers and confectioners and the butchers. In cases of strikes or lockouts, involving any one of the provision trades just mentioned, a much more effective fight could be made if all of these allied crafts were permitted to co-operate under charters issued by one international organization.

If we are to check the rapid growth of the I. W. W. sentiment in the culinary crafts and among the bakers we must have a "general federation" of those trades.



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# LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912.

Who lives midst the roar of a thousand wheels,  
And labors with hand and brain;  
Who works till the only sense he feels,  
Is a body racked with pain.  
Who stands to the furnace fiery breath,  
And broils in the heated blast;  
Who labors on to the day of death,  
When his sorrow is spent and past.  
Who digs in the caverns dark and deep,  
With a thousand dangers nigh;  
Knows not the day when his children weep,  
Because he is called to die.  
Who fells the forest and tills the land,  
And builds and plants and reaps;  
Who labors with heart and mind and hand,  
And groans with pain when he sleeps.  
Who labors on by the burning light,  
With fingers and eyes that are sore;  
When others rest in the silent night,  
And dream on some beautiful shore;  
Who labors and starves that she may live,  
A life unstained from sin,  
With no one a helping hand to give  
And no one to aid her to win.  
Who blesses the land in ten thousand ways,  
With that which is made and grows;  
With scarcely enough to eat through their days,  
And hardly a change of clothes.  
Who labors and suffers, and starves and dies,  
And yet how little they shirk;  
The answer comes back with a million cries:  
"The men and women who work."

—W. Lincoln Phillips.

Positively the neatest card of seasonal greetings coming to our desk during the holiday season is one from the "Voice of Labor" of Auckland, New Zealand. We have, however, a criticism to record in connection with it. Though the union label is in use in the Antipodes, its absence from this card is very noticeable.

The best, the surest and proper way for an employer of labor to avoid strikes is by removing the causes which make the miseries endured by the striking workman preferable to the conditions under which he works. Men do not strike for the mere sake of striking. There is always some vital reason for so doing, and the fair, reasonable employer always finds the worker willing to adjust the difficulty without the necessity of a strike.

There has been some discussion lately concerning the origin of the word "strike" as it is used in connection with labor. It has been stated that the first use of the word in its present accepted sense occurred in the London "Chronicle" in 1765. In September of that year are numerous references to a great suspension of labor in the northern coal fields, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for higher wages before entering into their usual yearly bond.

## HIGH SCHOOL DEBATES.

During the past few months the editor of this paper has received numerous requests from students of high schools all over the Pacific Coast and the mountain country for data in relation to various trade-union subjects. The students making inquiry, as a rule, state that they are to debate the question, and therefore desire to gather all the information possible.

We are always pleased to furnish students with all the data at our command, because we realize and appreciate the vast power for good to the labor movement that lies in this field, and therefore, though it is a little inconvenient at times, we welcome the opportunity to spread knowledge of the cause in such fertile soil.

It furnishes not only the possibility of enlightening the students, but many adults who attend such discussions, the parents and friends of the contestants, many of whom care nothing for the subjects and could not be reached in any other way. Because of these discussions many persons have their thoughts directed along economic and industrial lines who previously had paid absolutely no heed to such questions.

The possibilities for good are so great in such instances that no trade unionist should allow an opportunity to pass without furnishing the desired information. Not only should this be done, but the policy of holding such debates should be supported and encouraged at every available time. It should be remembered that when a boy from fourteen to twenty years of age is impressed with the merit of any cause of whatever nature, the field is virgin, the impression lasting and the possibilities almost unlimited. The justice of labor's contention invariably appeals to the youth who has not yet become hardened and calloused by contact with a greedy and selfish world, because planted deep in the heart of every human being is a love of right and fair play in the relations of man with man, and in all the affairs of life.

These debates should be more frequent in our schools than they have been in the past. The school authorities should see to it that they become a regular thing at stated intervals just far enough apart to give students the time necessary to gather the essential facts and to assemble these data in presentable shape. The benefits to be derived through the discussion of municipal, State and national questions as well as labor topics by the pupils of our high schools are positively beyond prediction.

Boys who become interested in the vital affairs of life in this way usually are not found on the street giving voice to the twaddle and nonsense that might be otherwise expected of them. Rather will you find them in heated arguments over the solution of some of the vexing problems which are troubling the minds of the world's thinkers, and thereby the possibilities of early and sensible decisions are greatly enhanced.

For these reasons, and for others not here mentioned, we say to these students, "You are more than welcome to any data that are in our possession or that we can gather for you."

And, in this connection, we would impress upon the minds of all others the necessity for cheerfully putting every inquiring student in the way of accumulating every scrap of information desired at any and all times. By so doing you not only help the student, but you help humanity and you help yourself. Therefore do it with a smile and a cheer regardless of how bad you feel.

We don't know anything about high schools. We never attended one, but if we can help we are willing, and the more the merrier, because every seed planted in this soil is almost certain to sprout and grow to a healthy, sturdy plant. This is a field for education in the aims, objects and purposes of the movement which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

## NEW LABOR TEMPLE EDITION.

The "Labor Clarion," in celebration of the establishment of a permanent home in this city for organized labor, is to issue a beautiful "New Labor Temple Edition" on March 1st of the present year, and it is the desire of the management to make this issue an unqualified success. For this purpose the earnest co-operation and assistance of every trade unionist in the city is solicited.

The "Labor Clarion" is the official paper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and is owned and operated by the Council, so that in lending your assistance to the paper you are aiding the movement in this city.

The paper has always aimed to promote the struggle to secure shorter hours of labor and better sanitary conditions in workshops and factories, and is only published to aid the workman to secure more comfort and leisure, and enjoy more of life's opportunities and have better health and live longer, for his term of life is largely determined by his hours of labor and the conditions under which his work is performed.

This being true, it is evident to all that your interests are to some extent associated with the success or failure of the paper, and for this reason every undertaking of your paper should receive your hearty assistance, and we hope will.

The new labor temple is to be a handsome five-story and basement Class A building, and is to be erected on the lot owned by the Labor Council on the corner of Sixteenth and Capp streets. It is hoped to have the building completed and ready for occupancy by January 1, 1913.

This special edition will contain about sixty-four pages, with a cover containing on the first page a handsome half-tone of the new labor temple. Every organization in the city should have in this number a brief history of its journey in the labor field, as it will be a book that will be preserved by those receiving it and perused in the years that are to follow. Therefore every union and every member of a union should take an interest in it. It is the desire of the management that organizations and individuals desiring extra copies of this handsome number, notify us in advance, so that there will be no disappointment on the part of any one through failure to secure them after it is published.

To advertisers, also, we call attention to the great possibilities of advancing your interests and increasing the volume of your business through the medium of an advertisement in this number of the "Labor Clarion." It holds out possibilities to you which you seldom have for the promotion of business prosperity, because it furnishes an excellent chance to talk directly with a vast army of well-paid workmen, who can be reached in no other way. The merchant, therefore, who desires the patronage of the organized workers, is given a first-hand chance to show them why he should be accorded consideration by them when making purchases. Union men, just as other individuals, believe to some extent in reciprocity—you scratch their backs and they will scratch yours. In this number you are given such an opportunity and should avail yourself of it.

Remember the "New Labor Temple Edition" is to be issued March 1, 1912, and be represented in it.

The first case on record, so far as we know, of women workers receiving more wages than men for the same work, has occurred in West Australia. A State award has been given there for barmen and barmaids, fixing the money wages of both at an equal figure, but the actual wages of the barmaids are higher, inasmuch as the barmen's hours are 56 a week, and the hours of the bar ladies only 48. The chairman of the Wages Board said that if the effect was to reduce the number of girls employed it would be a good thing.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Some one has said that "the difference between obesity and bad conscience is that the former can be walked off," but doubly cursed is he who possesses a bad conscience, and a bundle of fat, and is too lazy to take a little exercise. He has a tremendous burden upon his shoulders. But in either case he deserves no sympathy, as both are solely within his control, and God, it is said, helps only those who help themselves.

Some men put in half of their time making up their minds as to what they will do, and then use up the other half in changing it. The progress made by the man of vacillating mind will never set the world on fire. The man who reaches a conclusion and then goes ahead with it may make a mistake now and then, but at the end of the year he has accomplished something, while the other kind of man has simply stood still amidst chaos and indecision.

A story says that Andrew Carnegie is wakened every morning by strains of dulcet music. Most of the workers in his steel mills are wakened by the harsh consumptive cough which never ceases by day or night. Yet this hypocrite is busy talking of peace and building libraries. He robs the steel workers with one hand and writes checks with the other, but he only fools people like himself who do not want to see. The great mass of honest Americans, however, are not fooled. They know him as he really is—black as Satan.

"He is a good fellow" tells a great deal in a few words. There is much prophecy in the saying when used in connection with a young man. Did you ever notice the difference in the tone of voice of a man who says "he is a good fellow" and the one who says "he was a good fellow?" In the latter expression, there is always a note of sadness, a reminder that his good fellowship caused failure—not merely financial failure—but failure in the accomplishment of any purpose whatever. This jovial term does not always convey a compliment.

The possibilities for good in the way of educating the masses through the use of the modern motion picture machine are positively unlimited. Many of the world's great literary classics are now vividly explained through this medium, and persons who had previously had no clear understanding of certain subjects have thus been enlightened. Historical events, when properly interpreted, and presented on these machines, are of untold benefit to humanity in the line of education. More attention should be devoted to this phase of its possibilities and less to its pecuniary profits. Speed the day when every classroom may be supplied with such machines. They will be a great help to students.

Unlooked for incidents of the day that make much of the pleasure of existence are not always recorded, and sometimes are too soon forgotten by those who would gladly keep them in memory. Such a one was witnessed lately on a crowded street. A gentleman had driven his wife down into the heart of the town to do some shopping on a muddy day. As she came back to the single-seated carriage to take her place again he called her attention to the mud on the wheels. A newsboy standing near jumped forward at once and laid a paper over the wheel. The lady stepped to her place unspotted and the gentleman was glad to buy the paper, sacrificed by just such an impulse, he felt sure, as that by which young Walter Raleigh made the way fresh for a queen's tread.

## Wit at Random

Jerry was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Jerry running at full speed for home, with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step. Nearly spent, Jerry reached the door, and beat upon it with his fists. "Quick, quick, Jack!" he cried. "Open the door. I'm bringing him home alive!"

A man left his umbrella in the stand in a hotel, with a card bearing the following inscription attached to it: "This umbrella belongs to a man who can deal a blow of two hundred and fifty pounds weight. I shall be back in ten minutes."

On returning to seek his property he found in its place a card thus inscribed:

"This card was left here by a man who can run twelve miles an hour. I shall not be back."

Closefist—No, sir; I respond only to the appeals of the deserving poor.

Openhand—Who are the deserving poor?

Closefist—Those who never ask for assistance.

"I have three husbands to support," pleaded the ragged beggar woman.

"What—you are a bigamist?"

"No, sir. One husband's mine, and the others belong to my two daughters."

F. Hopkinson Smith, painter, author, engineer and professional optimist, tells a story showing that Boston boys of the street are like all others. He overheard a conversation between two youngsters selling newspapers.

"Say, Harry, w'at's the best way to teach a girl how to swim?" asked the younger one.

"Dat's a cinch. First off you puts yer left arm under her waist and you gently takes her left hand—"

"Come off; she's me sister."

"Aw, push her off de dock."—"Cosmopolitan."

The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness.

"Was the deceased in the habit of talking to himself when he was alone?" asked the lawyer.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him."

"Well, sir," said Pat dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."

"Why do they say, 'As smart as a steel trap'?" asked the talkative barber. "I never could see anything intellectual about a steel trap."

"A steel trap is called smart," explained the elderly person in his sweetest voice, "because it knows exactly the right time to shut up."

More might have been said, but in the circumstances it would have seemed unfitting—"Punch."

"We had a fine sunrise this morning," said one New Yorker to another. "Did you see it?"

"Sunrise?" said the second man. "Why, I'm always in bed before sunrise."—New York "Ledger."

When I asked her to wed, "Go to father!" she said.

And she knew that I knew that her father was dead,

And she knew that I knew what a life he had led, And she knew that I knew what she meant when she said:

"Go to father!"

—"Progress."

## Miscellaneous

### THE MOTHER OF LINCOLN.

The obscure and comparatively unknown mothers of men and women of genius form a great multitude of flitting shadows whose outlines and properties are not easy to ascertain. Undoubtedly those unknown mothers must have had strong characteristics, or they could not have transmitted great qualities to their children. It has even been maintained that no great man has ever existed who had not a great mother, whether she was known to fame as great, or not.

Mrs. Thomas Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, whose maiden name was Nancy Hanks, would have been, under other circumstances and happier ones than fell to her lot in the early part of her married life, a noticeable woman. She was well endowed, and by nature possessed of many excellent qualities. She had a limited outlook in life, but considering her surroundings she was far more intelligent than the majority of those about her, and to her her son was indebted for his rare intuitive faculty and his wonderfully developed sympathetic nature.

Dr. Holland says of her: "She had much in her nature that was truly heroic, and much that shrank from the rude life around her. A great man never drew his infant life from a purer or more womanly bosom than her own."

Thomas Lincoln obtained his marriage license in the Washington County, Kentucky, courthouse. The wedding took place on September 23, 1806, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Head, an itinerant Methodist preacher. This same preacher, who was a cabinet maker in Springfield, Ky., preached Mrs. Lincoln's funeral sermon years afterward. The young couple were very poor, but very popular, and among the neighbors at the marriage was Judge Felix Grundy, who subsequently removed to Nashville, Tenn., and became Attorney General of the United States.

Three years after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln their only son, Abraham, was born on the 12th of February, 1809, in a district of Hardin County, Kentucky. She died of that most terrible enemy of the poor, consumption, and left her desolate little boy alone in his misery when only ten years old. He was her only surviving child and about him centered every ambition of her dreary life.

Mrs. Lincoln taught young Abraham to read and write. Her attention, denied him too much because of the hard work she had to perform, was the sweetest boon he coveted. She encouraged and praised him, and pictured the future that he would make for himself when he grew to be a man. Mrs. Lincoln had a morbid fear of her son growing to idleness and ignorance, and she successfully impressed upon him the necessity of doing some particular task in life, and doing it well.

Had Mrs. Lincoln lived, her child's life would have been different, but as it was, she laid so sure a foundation in his nature that he owed to her more than to any other human being his finest traits of character. She is described as being, at the time of her marriage, a "slender, symmetrical woman of medium stature, and a brunette with regular features and soft, sparkling hazel eyes."

It seems a cruel wrong to deny to Abraham Lincoln's fame the influence of his mother's character upon his own, or to withhold from her that which is due—the acknowledgment that his best qualities were inherited from her. Had she no other title to homage as the mother of Abraham Lincoln, the one fact that she instilled into him whilst yet a child the traits that distinguished him as a man, and endeared him to his kind, should give her rank with the noblest mothers of America.



**BUILDING TRADES CONVENTION.**

Led by President P. H. McCarthy, the State Building Trades Council of California, in annual session at Fresno on Wednesday unanimously declared in favor of a State Socialist-Labor party.

This action was taken at the conclusion of powerful speeches by Job Harriman and Alexander Irvine, in which they impressed upon the delegates the necessity of united political action in the industrial field if labor is to cope successfully with "big business."

That, in the future, the officers of the State Building Trades Council shall be elected by referendum vote, is the request of the carpenters and millmen of Oakland, who have introduced resolutions providing for the necessary amendment to the constitution.

Each of the twenty central councils, in reporting to the convention, pledged their moral and financial support to Anton Johannsen, Olaf A. Tveitmoe and Eugene A. Clancy, in their approaching fight with the Federal authorities in Los Angeles.

J. J. Morris, delegate at large from the San Francisco Building Trades Council, said:

"The trade unionists of San Francisco have not been deceived by the vicious and cowardly attacks made upon our leaders. We are going to give them every aid, and will insist upon a square deal and justice for these men."

All central councils reported a material increase in membership of affiliated unions during the past year.

The convention complimented Secretary Tveitmoe and his assistants upon the able manner in which the accounts of the council have been kept, and recommended that he be authorized to select an accountant to introduce the same system in the various central councils.

Thus far not a single factional fight has developed in the convention. There have been no personal quarrels indulged in on the floor of the convention. Harmony is the order of the day.

The Kern County Chamber of Commerce has made a bid for the 1913 convention in behalf of Bakersfield, while the Mayor of Stockton has personally requested that the convention honor that city with its presence next year.

Carl Browne, the "labor knight," has come to grief. The chief of police has forbidden him to speak on the streets or to sell his papers, although Mayor Rowell had previously issued Browne a permit. One man who purchased a paper from Browne, was fined \$5, it is reported.

One of the most important resolutions introduced is one providing for a State law fixing the minimum wage for men, women and children at \$2 per day of eight hours.

Ernest L. Reguin, president of the System Federation of Shop Employees of the Harriman lines, addressed the convention in behalf of the striking shopmen and requested that the council levy an assessment to aid these men. The matter has been referred to committee and will doubtless be reported upon favorably.

**INJUNCTION AGAINST CLERKS.**

Irvine Brothers, grocers, located at Twenty-first and Valencia streets, have secured a temporary restraining order against the Grocery Clerks' Union restraining them from picketing the store. This firm, it seems, employs three men, two clerks and a driver, who are not members of the union. The union has endeavored for some time to bring them in, but without avail. Efforts, it seems, have been made to induce the firm to unionize the store, but without success. The Clerks' Union, therefore, decided to place pickets in front of the establishment to apprise union men of the status of affairs, and the injunction, or temporary restraining, it is alleged, is the outgrowth.

**LABEL SECTION ELECTION.**

Officers elected by the Label Section, Wednesday evening, are: President, F. A. O'Brien, of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410; vice-president, Frank Rizzo, of Journeymen Tailors' Union; recording secretary, Jas. P. Griffin, of Retail Clerks' Union No. 432; financial secretary-treasurer, W. G. Desepite, of Box Makers' Union; sergeant-at-arms, C. M. Erickson, of Janitors' Union; board of trustees—Jas. Bowlan, of Hackmen's Union, Dave Ryan, of Carpenters' Union No. 22, and Jas. Lynch, of Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union. The Label Section has completed the erection of a large sign advertising the union label, card and button on the Labor Temple lot at Sixteenth and Capp Streets. The blue cross button adopted by the Label Section and issued to all union men and women who pledge themselves to buy and patronize only union-labeled goods and union stores, have been so eagerly sought after that the Label Section has found it necessary to order three thousand more.

**STEAM ENGINEERS GIVE BALL.**

Local No. 64 of the Steam Engineers on Saturday night gave a most enjoyable entertainment and ball in Turn Verein Hall, corner of Devisadero and Sutter streets. The affair was largely attended, more than 500 persons being present.

During the early part of the evening a most interesting program consisting of songs, dances and recitations was given. Some of the numbers on this program were of a very high order and were by the following talent: Miss Doris De Fiddes, the Misses Genevieve Beal, Anita McMahon, Gracie Lebard, Anna Rogers, Beatrice Rothman, Miriam Meyer, Irene Rogers, Juanita Labhard, Lillian De Ganna, Gladys Becker, Henrietta Jacobs, Bertha Seebeck.

The ever-popular M. J. (Billy) Hynes also contributed a number. A feature of the evening was furnished in a number by Baby Theodore Labhard, aged two years. Others who contributed toward the evening's entertainment were: Miss Myrtle Crowe, the celebrated girl baritone, Miss May Brosnahan, S. J. Vogel, Henrietta Jacobs, W. J. Murphy, Gladys Becker, P. J. Forrest.

After the close of the vaudeville program refreshments were had, and a dance started which lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning. Those who were fortunate enough to attend this affair vow that they will never miss a chance to be the guests of Local No. 64 of the Engineers.

**ORPHEUM.**

Miss Cecilia Loftus has determined to extend her engagement through next week. This deviation from usual custom has been taken in consequence of the immense number of requests that have been received from persons unable to secure seats. Winsome Una Clayton will present "A Child Shall Lead Them." Her supporting company includes Francis Morey, Herbert Griffin and George Lewis. Max Hart's Six Steppers, a family of dancers consisting of four brothers and two sisters, will be seen for the first time here. Attired in military uniform they reproduce by taps of their feet bugle calls and martial music. Knox Wilson will express the supposed troubles in the professional life of a vaudevillian. A lively quarter of an hour will be furnished by Albert F. Hawthorne and Frank A. Burt in their latest farce "The Raw Recruit." Next week will be the last of Reynolds and Donegan; The Four Famous Vanis, and Charley Grapewin and Co.

A suit for \$50,000 was entered against Detective William J. Burns for libel, at Montreal, Canada, by the celebrated detectives, William and Allan Pinkerton, on January 4th. Burns had worked up a case against the Pinkerton Agency for one David Russell, a Montreal millionaire, who claims that the Pinkertons had been concerned in a conspiracy against him.

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**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 16th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Herbert Von Meyrinck, clarinet, Herbert Benkman, flute, H. C. Tuck, piano, I. M. Millonzi, 'cello, Fred A. Forner, piano, were admitted to membership upon examination.

E. L. Darling admitted to full membership from transfer.

Transfer deposited by A. L. Sloane, violin, Local No. 10; Chas. Fox, piano, Local No. 263; J. Wagner, drums, Local No. 310.

W. Bennington, conditional, A. F. of M., reported playing last week at the Columbia Theatre, Harry B. Saper, Local No. 4, at the Savoy.

Mrs. Chas. Burns, widow of our late member, wishes through these columns to express her thanks and appreciation to members who so kindly volunteered their services at the funeral of her husband.

Banquet Hall, Scottish Rite Building, has been re-classified by the board and placed in Class E.

Two members have been fined by the board for the violation of Sec. 18, Art. IV of the by-laws, the amount of \$50 and \$10, respectively. Members should pay particular attention to this clause as the same will be strictly enforced.

Members having received notice of delinquency will please pay up at once and save publication. Send all money to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

**Notice.**

The horn players of San Francisco, Local No. 6, have formed a benefit and protective organization called the "Echo Club." Horn players contemplating a change of residence to territory embraced by Local No. 6 are advised to communicate with Paul Roth, president, or A. L. Tilleman, secretary, Echo Club, care of Press Club, San Francisco.

**NAVY YARD MACHINISTS STRIKE.**

Secretary of the Navy Meyer undertook to establish in the Norfolk, Virginia, navy yard the premium bonus system, patterned after one of the so-called high-speed efficiency systems in vogue in the Maxim-Vickers' shipyards at Barrow-in-Furness and Erith, England, which system is somewhat similar to the so-called Taylor system, now being advocated by certain employers in this country. The Norfolk machinists promptly objected, and made their refusals so vigorous that the secretary gave assurance to the men that the system would not be forced upon them. All of the men who ceased work on January 3d returned without prejudice on January 4th. This prompt action by the machinists at Norfolk also had a salutary effect on other mechanics employed at the Washington Naval Gun Factory; the League Island, Philadelphia; the Brooklyn, New York; the Boston, Massachusetts; the Mare Island, California, and other navy yards throughout the country, as assurances were given by the secretary and his assistant, Mr. Beekman Winthrop, that no further efforts to install the Taylor, or any other brand of premium bonus methods, would be proposed.

**Home Industry****is like****Paying Compound Interest To Yourself****EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.**

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor convened at headquarters on January 8th, and proceeded to take up the numerous matters referred to it, requiring attention. One of the most important subjects dealt with was the carpenter-woodworker controversy. The Atlanta convention took action requiring the Amalgamated Woodworkers to amalgamate with the carpenters, and as a result the carpenters and woodworkers arrived at a satisfactory plan of amalgamation on January 10th, representatives of both organizations signing the agreement, as well as the members of the executive council. The terms of the agreement fully protect the membership of the woodworkers in their benefits and trade regulations. It is also provided that after the merging of the two organizations the next convention of the carpenters will sanction the appointment of a committee composed of delegates representing locals of factory woodworkers, which committee shall formulate and submit to the convention a code of laws and methods by and through which the factory woodworkers affiliated with the carpenters can vote on and decide questions directly affecting the interests of the factory woodworkers. In case any differences arise relative to carrying out the provisions of the agreement, they are to be referred to the executive council for adjustment.

The report of Secretary Morrison to the executive council was a revelation, and emphasizes the fact that the physical condition of the American labor movement is excellent. Secretary Morrison epitomizes his report in the following language: "We are now commencing 1912, and I know you will be pleased to hear that the first three months of the fiscal year show an increase of 45,039 members over the average membership of last year, and 97,303 members over the same months last year. This shows a good, healthy growth in membership, and I am of the opinion that each month will show a satisfactory increase during 1912."

**BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS.**

The bakery wagon drivers of Washington (D. C.) have renewed their contract with the master bakers, in which the minimum wage rates have been increased \$2.00 per week. The hot bread, pie and cake salesmen will now get \$14.00 per week, and the wholesale and retail salesmen will get \$15.00 per week, with the usual commission of 10 per cent on all sales of more than \$150.00. The new wage scale will run for three years, and will directly benefit over one-half of the active membership, and will indirectly benefit such members who were working on the commission basis. The new contract also provides that drivers whose trade may be reduced shall receive the same compensation as formerly until new adjustments of routes can be arranged. The contract also provides that all route agents and extra drivers shall be members of the organization.

**CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE.**

The eighth annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, January 25th-28th. Announcements are just being issued from headquarters of the committee in New York.

The program will be devoted to "Child Labor and Education," and elaborate preparations are being made to bring together leading experts on child labor reform and on new methods in education from all over the country. Many prominent educators will be present who are solving the problem of how to make the school so interesting and useful that children will be eager to stay in school and not to get out.

The conference will be the guest of the Louisville Convention and Publicity League, and the Kentucky Child Labor Committee.

**INJUNCTIONS AGAINST MUSICIANS.**

Attorney General S. S. Hudson, of Mississippi, has applied for an injunction against the local organization of the American Federation of Musicians at Vicksburg, Miss., under the claim that "music is a commodity." The attorney general says in his complaint, "that the music, referred to herein, is a commodity of intrinsic value and general usefulness, commonly bought and sold, a common article of trade or commerce throughout the State, and world, is a ready subject of barter and sale, and is of great and valuable benefit to the public." This is in line with many other previous complaints prepared by attorneys for the purpose of obtaining injunctions, and is one of the reasons why the injunction writ has been so notoriously abused of recent years. It must be apparent to the most humble layman, that vocal and instrumental music cannot by any stretch of imagination constitute a commodity or be a subject-matter of barter and sale. The talents of employed musicians are purely and solely inherited or acquired gifts, and are equivalent, as a mental talent, to labor power, which is part and parcel of the human being, directly attached, and does not constitute, in any sense whatever, a commodity as commonly understood.

Musicians have also been enjoined in New York City, by the Italian organization of musicians of New York, for the purpose of restraining the American Federation of Musicians from taking any further steps to protect their own interests.

**A PROGRESSIVE TAILOR.**

Just before the close of the old year, F. J. Clancy, the classy tailor, of 992 Market street, found that his business was growing at such a rate that it became necessary to establish another store in order to be able to accommodate the vast number of customers daily ordering clothing of him. And in response to this demand, this progressive business man began at once the work of fitting up another up-to-date tailoring establishment at 2573 Mission street. This location was selected with an eye to the convenience of his many customers in the Mission district. This store, now open for business, is thoroughly equipped to do all kinds of first-class tailoring, just as is his Market-street establishment. Both places of business are operated by union men only, therefore those desiring made-to-order clothes should call and look over the handsome line of goods carried at both locations. Mr. Clancy's cutter, L. A. Donovan, has had long experience in both New York and Chicago as well as San Francisco. \*\*\*

Happy is the man who does the duty which is next to his hand, for he has wisdom to know that he can lift more of the burdens near him than of those he cannot reach.—John the Fearless.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 12, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., Vice-President Rosenthal in the chair.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary Gallagher excused. Delegate McCabe appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Application for Affiliation**—Application for affiliation was received from House Movers' Union, which was referred to organizing committee.

**Credentials**—Laundry Wagon Drivers—O. Anderson, B. O'Sullivan, T. R. Angove. Bartenders—Dan Regan, A. Zimmerman, Thos. Aylward, L. Hirschberg, D. Rodgers, M. McKnight. Photo Engravers—A. J. Gallagher, Arthur Hinton, Electrical Workers No. 404—C. H. McConaughy, L. C. Grasser. Garment Workers—Mary Solar, vice Mrs. Jennie Walmsley. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Patrick Freeman. Wood Carvers—Alois Hoenigman. Sugar Workers—Henry Sager, C. W. Peck. Coopers—Jos. Cresse, R. Gough, W. S. Randolph. Plumbers No. 442—John Coefield, John McFadden, Wm. McDonnell, Ed. Neiderhaus, N. H. Godfrey. Hackmen—Jas. Bowlan, Eugene McCarthy. Musicians—J. J. Matheson, C. T. Schuppert, J. W. Spencer, E. H. Slissman, G. Selo, J. Smith, J. E. Lehman. Retail Shoe Clerks—A. W. Broulett, F. A. O'Brien, H. Cantrowith. Milkers—Albert Kreutzer, vice F. Bricker. Retail Delivery Drivers—J. F. Miller, Jas. Fisher. Carpenters No. 304—D. Hopp. Milk Wagon Drivers—M. E. Decker, B. Doyle, Wm. Riley, Frank Fay. Ship Drillers—H. Rooney, vice E. L. Perret. Stable Employees—Joseph Riley, Thos. Crandall, Wm. Matheson, Anton Carlson. Pile Drivers—Don Cameron, F. Lively, Ed. Kimmerling, J. D. Barnes, W. E. Tostevin, Jas. Curran. Boiler Makers No. 25—M. J. McGuire, Richard Caverly, John Kane. Cooks No. 44—Julius Selma. Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Norman Duxbury, Wm. Thom. Delegates seated.

**Communications** — Filed — From Electrical Workers No. 151, inclosing check for \$125, balance on Los Angeles assessment. From Federation of Shop Employees, thanking Council for donation of \$100. From Socialist Party, calling attention to the Harriman-Irvine meeting to be held at Dreamland Rink, Sunday evening, January 14th. From Steam Engineers No. 64, inclosing complimentary tickets for entertainment and ball to be held Saturday evening, January 13th.

Referred to Label Section—From Suspender Workers' Union of New York, asking trade unionists to buy only union-made suspenders.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Charities Publication Committee of New York, requesting Council to urge the creation of a Federal Commission on industrial relations.

Referred to Hall Association—From Pacific Gas and Electric Company, asking for an opportunity to explain their service, before taking hasty action, in signing future contracts.

Communication was received from Treasurer Scharrenberg, McNamara Defense League of California, inclosing statement of receipts and expenditures of the league, also bill for Council's share of the expenses. On motion same was ordered paid and communication filed.

**Reports of Unions**—Newspaper Solicitors—Are raising funds for the widow and orphans of their late vice-president, and requested trade unionists to assist as much as possible. Press Feeders—Reported that the controversy with the Franklin Printing Association had been adjusted through the efforts of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and extended same a vote of thanks. Steam Engineers—Will hold entertainment and ball at

Turn Verein Hall, Saturday evening, January 13.

**Label Section**—From Secretary of Label Section, inclosing copy of letter received from the Central Label Section of New York, relative to methods used in boosting the union label, card and button.

**Executive Committee**—On complaint of Cemetery Workers' Union against the management of Holy Cross Cemetery, recommends that the communication be filed, and that it would be proper for Cemetery Workers to request the reinstatement of the discharged brother; concurred in. On the request of Cooks' Union for a boycott on Milan & Dan's Cafe, Bro. Canny represented the union, and Mr. Kukovich the firm. Mr. Kukovich agreed to straighten up the matter and secretary was instructed to see that same was carried out; concurred in. Committee reported progress on the Newspaper Solicitors' matter; report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Unfinished Business**—The chair appointed Delegates Scharrenberg and King to fill vacancies on the by-law committee. The chair also appointed the following committee of twenty-five to deal with the communication from Los Angeles, relative to the formation of a Union Labor-Socialist Political Club: Wm. T. Bonsor, Jas. Curran, John Denehy, Mrs. E. O'Keefe, Michael Casey, Ed. Ford, Selig Schulberg, J. C. Lane, John I. Nolan, G. W. Woods, Jas. French, E. L. Reguin, Paul Scharrenberg, Jas. Mullen, Laura Molleda, F. C. McDonald, Kenneth McLeod, Chas. McConaughy, J. J. Matheson, A. J. Gallagher, J. J. Breslin, Harry Cantrowith, W. T. Brandon, Martin Eagan, B. B. Rosenthal.

**Nominations**—President, John P. McLaughlin; vice-president, Kenneth McLeod, Cameron King; recording and corresponding secretary, John I. Nolan; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny, Harry Cantrowith; treasurer, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, H. J. Mitchell, J. W. Spencer, Andrew J. Gallagher; executive committee, J. J. Matheson, John O'Connell, Roe Baker, C. M. Erickson, Wm. H. Urmy, W. G. Desepte, Patrick O'Brien, C. A. Shuttleworth, Selig Schulberg, John O. Walsh, J. J. Murphy, Phil Knell, Martin Eagan, D. Sweeney, Don Cameron, Jas. Curran; law and legislative committee, Theo. Johnson, A. W. Broulett, Ed. Ford, C. H. Parker, E. E. Ellison, Chas. Shuttleworth, Arthur Hinton, Cameron King; organizing committee—John O. Walsh, Jas. Wilson, Frank O'Brien, M. J. McGuire, E. A. Lomasney, W. G. Desepte, Wm. F. Dwyer, John I. Nolan; directors of "Labor Clarion," R. Caverly, E. Slissman, H. L. White, K. J. Doyle.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council send a fraternal delegate to the convention of the State Building Trades Council; motion carried. Delegates Broulett and Walsh were placed in nomination. Bro. Broulette withdrew in favor of Bro. Walsh. There being no further nominations the secretary was instructed to cast ballot for Delegate Walsh, who was then declared elected by the chair. Moved that the compensation for delegate be \$7 per day and railroad expenses; motion carried.

**Receipts**—Horseshoers, \$4; Street R. R. Employees, \$4; Hackmen, \$4; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Beer Drivers, \$8; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; United Laborers, \$16; Millmen No. 422, \$10; Mailers, \$4; Molders, \$10; Housesmiths No. 78, \$14; Ship Drillers, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Web Pressmen, \$6; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Electrical Workers No. 6, \$24; Teamsters, \$20; Bottle Caners, \$2; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Steam Shovelmen, \$4; Millwrights, \$2; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Chauffeurs, \$4; Coopers,

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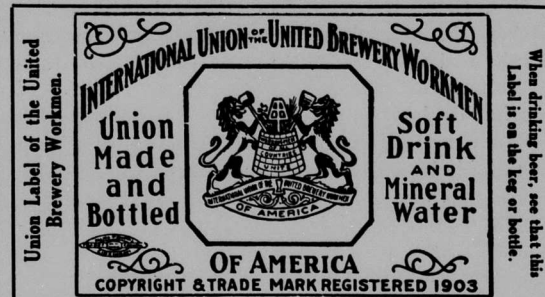
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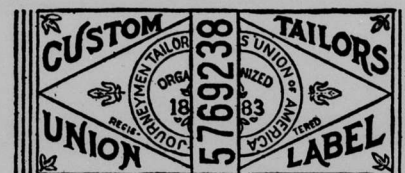
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\$8; Office Employees, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Glove Workers, \$2; Waitresses, \$20; Pavers, \$2; Pie Bakers, \$2; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; Strike Campaign Committee, long distance telephone service, \$8.50; Strike Campaign Committee, telegrams, \$7.59. Total, \$276.09.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; "Call," 75 cents; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Home Telephone Co., \$6.75; Brown & Power Co., \$1.65; Walter N. Brunt Co., \$6; expenses of McNamara Defense Fund, \$126.15; Pacific Telephone Co., \$19.18; Postal Telegraph Co., \$19.44. Total, \$272.92.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Assistant Secretary, S. F. L. C.

### NEW YORK LAUNDRY STRIKE.

The big strike of the laundry workers of New York City, according to latest advices, is spreading to New Jersey.

Although a delegation of striking laundry workers was scheduled to meet a committee of the employers last Friday in an effort to reach a compromise and end the laundry strike, it is admitted that New York probably will be "soiled" for some time to come.

Even if the strike is settled immediately—which seems improbable—and the 30,000 laundry workers return, it will require more than two weeks to catch up on the back work, for the union leaders declare they will not permit girl employees to work long hours to wash up the vast accumulation of linen.

When the compromise meeting was called employers would make no effort to end the strike by compromises unless the demands of the strikers were modified. Strike leaders, however, declare they would not recede from their demands.

### STREET CARMEN HOLD ELECTION.

The San Francisco local of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, at its last meeting, elected the following officers: President, Richard Cornelius; secretary-treasurer, O. T. Parker; delegates to the Labor Council, O. T. Parker and Richard Cornelius; members executive committee, Messrs. Brainard, Slycanica, Johnson, Thompson and Clift.

Richard Cornelius has just returned from a meeting of the executive board of the national organization held in Philadelphia, where a local misunderstanding was adjusted.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco local, five new members were admitted and the organization is growing in a highly satisfactory manner.

### CHILD-LABOR CONFERENCE.

The child-labor conference which convenes in Louisville, Ky., on January 25th under the auspices of the National Child-Labor Committee, will discuss the question of the child from many viewpoints, and judging by the variety of subjects to be treated by the various speakers, should prove a most valuable educational influence. A few of the subjects on the program are: "The Social Uses of the School"; "How Can I Prepare Children for Usefulness?" "Part Time Schooling During Adolescence"; "What Children Lose by Dropping Out of School at Fourteen"; "Relation of Industrial Training to Child Labor"; "Possibilities and Dangers of Vocational Guidance"; "Future Development of the School"; "Round Table Discussion: What the School can do to Solve the Child-Labor Problem"; "Extending Medical Inspection from the Schools to the Mills."

### SYSTEM FEDERATION.

The situation on the Harriman lines remains unchanged so far as the striking shopmen are concerned. On every hand the men show a disposition to remain out until victory has been attained, and this only requires the contribution of small amounts to the strike funds by unions not involved in strikes. With such support the ending must be in favor of the contentions of the shopmen.

In a letter just received from J. D. Buchalew, vice-president of the Machinists' Union, he says:

"I am glad to report that all points are doing very well in every respect; so far as I can learn there is no complete overhauling of engines being done at any point, and from reports it will be some time before they will be able to perform such work. We have endeavored to convince the railroad company, and they have informed us that it is out of their hands and up to some of the 'powers that be' in Wall Street. On that line let me say that the Union Pacific stock is the lowest that it has been for years, and what seems to bother the company is that they wonder who is selling stock. The Illinois Central stock is controlled by the Union Pacific. The Illinois Central lost a million and a quarter during the month of November, and the shrinkage for December is even worse. With all the cold snap during this month and the poor business, where can they hope to make anything for the next six months, even with no strike on? The repairs to rolling stock will get worse all the time.

"Considering all of these things, you cannot lose. I trust that you can keep the wolf from the door for a while longer and win.

"I am glad to report that the Texas & Pacific signed up January 5th, with a similar agreement to the Rock Island System, a good Federated agreement. While in conference with Kline, Franklin and Ryan last week, we arranged for meeting of representatives from each trade on all roads at one time, and they in connection with the international presidents and other Grand Lodge officers will launch one of the largest and greatest moves ever put forth by the shop trades. You will get printed matter on the subject in the near future, and if the strike is not settled soon, you are liable to have a whole lot of company.

"All we ask of the transportation men is to keep their hands off, but if they would exact from the company the same conditions in the matter of power and rolling stock as their agreements call for, I feel satisfied that this would go a long way in bringing the strike to a successful termination. Remember the injunction, keep out of jail, do your duty as a picket and don't be a 'duck'."

### BREAKING THE LINES.

By Dr. Laura Hobson McQuestion.

That a majority of the voters are tired of the old parties can no longer be denied. The regularity of the stay-at-homes on election day can be accounted for in no other way. Economic conditions have proved a cruel task master, though the most of the workers are still ignorant of the lesson taught.

The old parties are disrupted and falling to pieces, and it is possible that a skirmish will be made and a new party formed that will be even more vicious. There is in both the Republican and Democratic ranks the manifestation of this tendency. The insurgent movement in the Republican party and the reform movement within the Democrat party are evidences of this.

Therefore just at this time it should be easy for the Socialist party to push its propaganda—not merely for the purpose of influencing—but for the purpose of educating the voters. If we are to be a factor in the elections of 1912, we will have to bend all our energies and conduct the greatest campaign of education we have ever conducted.



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KEARNY  
STREET

NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Jan. Chocolate on Red.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



# Allied Printing Trades Council

557 CLAY STREET, ROOM 3



JANUARY, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. .... 545-547 Mission  
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. .... 88 First  
(116) Althof & Bahls. .... 330 Jackson  
(37) Altwater Printing Co. .... 2565 Mission  
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. .... 560 Sacramento  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1632 Haight  
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. .... 711 Sansome  
(48) Baldwin & McKay. .... 166 Valencia  
(185) Banister & Oster. .... 564 Howard  
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(16) Bartow, J. S. .... 88 First  
(82) Baumann Printing Co. .... 120 Church  
(73) Belcher & Phillips. .... 509-511 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press. .... 138 Second  
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 643 Stevenson  
(65) Blair-Murdock Co. .... 68 Fremont  
(89) Boehme & McCreedy. .... 557 Clay  
(99) Bolte & Braden. .... 50 Main  
(196) Borgel & Downie. .... 718 Mission  
(69) Brower, Marcus. .... 346 Sansome  
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California  
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. .... 880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin. .... 739 Market  
(8) Bulletin. .... 767 Market  
(220) Calendar Printing Co. .... 16 Twenty-ninth  
(121) California Demokrat. .... 51 Third  
(176) California Press. .... 340 Sansome  
(11) Call, The. .... Third and Market  
(71) Canessa Printing Co. .... 635 Montgomery  
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(31) Chameleon Press. .... 3623 19th  
(40) Chronicle. .... Chronicle Building  
(39) Collins, C. J. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(97) Commercial Art Co. .... 53 Third  
(120) Co-Operative Ptg. Co. .... 2349 Market  
(206) Cottle Printing Co. .... 3256 Twenty-second  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. .... 44-46 East  
(142) Crockier, H. S. Co. .... 230-240 Brannan  
(25) Daily News. .... 340 Ninth  
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. .... 251 Kearny  
(12) Dettner Press. .... 451 Bush  
(178) Dickinson & Scott. .... 343 Front  
(179) Donaldson & Moir. .... 330 Jackson  
(46) Eastman & Co. .... 220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co. .... 897 Valencia  
(82) Eureka Press, Inc. .... 718 Mission  
(42) Examiner. .... Third and Market  
(102) Fleming & Co. .... 24-30 Main  
(215) Fletcher, E. J. .... 325 Bush  
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch. .... 340 Howard  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. .... 777 Mission  
(74) Frank Printing Co. .... 1353 Post  
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. .... 309 Battery  
(107) Gallagher, G. C. .... 311 Battery  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P. .... 1059 Mission  
(75) Gilie Co. .... 2257 Mission  
(56) Gilmartin & Co. .... Stevenson and Ecker  
(17) Golden State Printing Co. .... 42 Second  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. .... 1757 Mission  
(193) Gregory, E. L. .... 245 Drumm  
(190) Griffith, E. B. .... 540 Valencia  
(5) Gudet Printing Co. .... 325 Bush  
(127) Halle, R. H. .... 261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros. .... 263 Bush  
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. .... 260 Stevenson  
(153) Hansen Printing Co. .... 259 Natoma  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. .... 51-65 First  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. .... 147-151 Minna  
(150) International Printing Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(98) Janssen Printing Co. .... 533 Mission  
(124) Johnson & Twiley. .... 1272 Folsom  
(94) Journal of Commerce. .... 51 Third  
(21) Labor Clarion. .... 316 Fourteenth  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. .... 243 Minna  
(168) Lanson & Lauray. .... 534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I. .... 1203 Fillmore  
(50) Latham & Swallow. .... 243 Front  
(141) La Voce del Popolo. .... 641 Stevenson  
(57) Leader, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(118) Livingston, L. .... 640 Commercial  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C. .... 2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T. .... 3388 Nineteenth  
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co. .... 788 Mission  
(175) Marnell & Co. .... 77 Fourth  
(95) Martin & Hearn. .... 563 Clay  
(23) Majestic Press. .... 315 Hayes  
(216) Matthews, E. L. .... 2040 Polk  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery  
(22) Mitchell, John J. .... 52 Second  
(58) Monahan, John. .... 311 Battery  
(24) Morris, H. C. .... 343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. .... 445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co. .... 806 Laguna  
(80) McLean, A. A. .... 218 Ellis  
(55) McNeil Bros. .... 788 McAllister  
(91) McNicoll, John R. .... 532 Commercial  
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. .... 2107 Howard  
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. .... 22 Clay  
(105) Neal Publishing Co. .... 66 Fremont  
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J. .... 330 Jackson  
(43) Nevin, C. W. .... 154 Fifth  
(66) Nobby Printing Co. .... California & Kearny  
(149) North Beach Record. .... 535 Montgomery Ave.  
(161) Occidental Supply Co. .... 580 Howard  
(144) Organized Labor. .... 1122 Mission  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. .... 2484 Sacramento  
(187) Pacific Ptg. Co. .... 88 First  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. .... 751 Market  
(70) Phillips & Van Orden. .... 509-511 Howard  
(110) Phillips, Wm. .... 712 Sansome  
(60) Post. .... 727 Market  
(109) Primo Press. .... 67 First  
(143) Progress Printing Co. .... 228 Sixth  
(77) Quick Print. .... 2075 Market  
(33) Reynard Press. .... 72 Second

- (64) Richmond Banner, The. .... 320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) Recorder, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Rossi, S. J. .... 517 Montgomery Ave.  
(83) Samuel, Wm. .... 16 Larkin  
(30) Sanders Printing Co. .... 443 Pine  
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. .... 318 Mission  
(84) San Rafael Independent. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) San Rafael Tocsin. .... San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News. .... Sausalito, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. .... 555-561 Folsom  
(125) Shanley Co., The. .... 147-151 Minna  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co. .... 136 Pine  
(152) South City Printing Co. .... South San Francisco  
(29) Standard Printing Co. .... 324 Clay  
(27) Stern Printing Co. .... 527 Commercial  
(88) Stewart Printing Co. .... 1264 Market  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. .... 1212 Turk  
(10) Sunset Publishing House. .... 448-478 Fourth  
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. .... 412 Mission  
(63) Telegraph Press. .... 66 Turk  
(163) Union Lithograph Co. .... 741 Harrison  
(177) United Presbyterian Press. .... 1074 Guerrero  
(114) Universal Press. .... 377 Hayes  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. .... 144-154 Second  
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(35) Vale Printing Co. .... 883 Market  
(38) West Coast Publishing Co. .... 30 Sharon  
(34) Williams, Jos. .... 410 Fourteenth  
(44) Williams Printing Co. .... 348A Sansome  
(106) Wilcox & Co. .... 320 First  
(112) Wolff, Louis A. .... 64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. .... 545-547 Mission  
(116) Althof & Bahls. .... 330 Jackson  
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(93) Brown & Power. .... 327 California  
(142) Crockier Co., H. S. .... 230-240 Brannan  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. .... 309 Battery  
(56) Gilmartin Co. .... Ecker and Stevenson  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. .... 523 Clay  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. .... 51-65 First  
(47) Hughes, E. C. .... 147-151 Minna  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. .... 67 First  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(175) Marnell, William & Co. .... 77 Fourth  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. .... 523-531 Clay  
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. .... 22 Clay  
(105) Neal Publishing Co. .... 66 Fremont  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. .... 751 Market  
(110) Phillips, Wm. .... 712 Sansome  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. .... 555-561 Folsom  
(47) Slater, John A. .... 147-151 Minna  
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. .... 448-478 Fourth  
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. .... 412 Mission  
(232) Torbet, P. .... 69 City Hall Ave.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. .... 117 Grant Ave.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co. .... 741 Harrison  
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. .... 144-154 Second  
(133) Webster, Fred. .... Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. .... 3363 Army  
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. .... Battery and Green  
(163) Union Lithograph Co. .... 741 Harrison  
(226) San Francisco Litho. Co. .... 509 Sansome

## PRESSWORK.

- (103) Lyons, J. F. .... 330 Jackson  
(134) Independent Press. .... 348A Sansome

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. .... 571 Mission  
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. .... 140 Second  
California Photo Engraving Co. .... 141 Valencia  
Commercial Art Co. .... 53 Third  
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. .... 509 Sansome  
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. .... 660 Market  
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. .... 343 Front  
Sunset Publishing Co. .... 448-478 Fourth  
Western Process Eng. Co. .... 76 Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. .... 138 Second

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 880 Mission



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.  
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The international mortuary assessment adopted by the referendum in October last went into effect on January 1st, and chairmen are requested to collect same on January earnings. Based on instructions received from the executive council, the following information is furnished for the guidance of members: Active members who are not seeking work at the printing business will hereafter pay 25 cents local dues, international per capita tax of 45 cents, one-half of 1 per cent on the minimum scale as the old-age pension assessment, and one-half of 1 per cent on the minimum scale as the mortuary assessment. Proprietor members performing a portion or all of the mechanical work will hereafter pay 1 per cent on the minimum scale as local dues, 45 cents international per capita, one-half of 1 per cent on the minimum scale as the old-age pension assessment, and one-half of 1 per cent on the minimum scale as the mortuary assessment. The minimum scale is \$24 per week in job offices and \$29 per week in machine offices.

The secretary would be pleased to learn the whereabouts of A. M. Allison, Geo. H. Berry, R. A. Dickinson, Wm. Hefferin, Wm. C. McCarthy.

Geo. D. Scott, Blair-Murdock chapel, leaves tomorrow for Kirksville, Mo., to take a three years' course in osteopathy. Mr. Scott spent two years in Manila in the Government Printing Office.

James King Phillips celebrated his eighty-fourth anniversary on January 13th. Mr. Phillips had the misfortune to break his right arm some time ago, but is improving rapidly.

T. E. Cosseus, who left here for England in January, 1908, is again enrolled in No. 21's membership.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was well attended, nearly 100 members being present. V. E. Sawyer and E. A. Eickworth were elected to membership and an application for membership was received from C. E. Dano. J. L. Shearer and W. A. Smith were elected members of the board of directors; Dr. A. B. McGill, society physician, and S. A. McDonnell & Son, society druggists for the ensuing year. The society now numbers 178 members. A committee was also appointed to draw up a funeral service to be used by the society.

James H. Barry of the "Star" has this to say concerning printers and crime: "We know printers, because we are 'one of them.' They do the damndest foolish things 'betimes,' in the name of the Lord, but few of them ever commit a crime; and in the State Prisons of California today there are only enough to 'get out' the Supreme Court calendar, which is issued we believe only once every three months, and which any 'tyro'—not necessarily a 'typo'—might be able to manage."

The analysis of the statistics furnished by the United States Census Bureau on the printing industry is exceptionally interesting. It shows that in the year 1904, 219,087 persons were engaged as wage earners, and their wages averaged \$580 per annum, and the value of their production, per capita, amounted to \$2521; in 1909, the number of employees had increased to 258,434, the wages had increased 10 per cent, or an average of \$637 per annum; the product had increased in value 13 per cent during the five years, or an average, per capita, of \$2855.

In the effort to register apprentices, cards are being sent out to every office in the city in which union men are employed, and in those offices having no chairman the foreman is expected to see to it that the boys get the cards and fill them out.

Dan McCrossan and Tom Cahill drew traveling cards during the week and left for the east to try the cold weather for a while.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.  
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month, 149 Second; Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.  
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall.  
M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammern—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2st Fridays, 316 14th.  
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.  
Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

## Notes in Union Life

John Alfred Jacobson, a member of the Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' Union, Local No. 31, was electrocuted while at work in San Rafael. The funeral was held from the Truman Undertaking Company on Sunday, January 14th, and the following day the remains were sent to Woodland to be interred in the family plot.

The seven locals of the electrical workers of this city will be addressed Thursday, January 25th, by members of the Industrial Accident Board, that the membership may be fully advised as to the rights accorded to them by the bill passed by the last Legislature.

Local No. 41 of the Bartenders' Union, at its meeting last Monday night, was addressed by a committee from the Cooks' Union asking for moral support in its move to secure the eight-hour day for its members. The local indorsed the proposition.

The following deaths have occurred in trade union circles during the past week: John Bennett of the riggers and stevedores, Jacob Peterson of the riggers and stevedores, Paul C. C. Rathje of the longshore lumbermen, John A. Jacobson of the structural iron workers.

The following have been installed as the officers of Local No. 278 of the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union: President, E. D. O'Neil; vice-president, Frank Brezal; recording secretary, Harry Smith; financial secretary-treasurer, E. A. Brown; trustee, Joseph Worthsmith; business agent, J. Fisher; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, J. Miller and J. Fisher.

Local No. 293 of the Beer Bottlers' Union, affiliated with the Brewery Workers, has declared in favor of the following as international officers: General secretary, T. E. Hanrahan; general treasurer, C. Campbell; members of the finance committee, G. Stover, G. W. Colthurst and L. Byrne.

Under a decision rendered at the Navy Department, the private concerns which undertake the construction of the two new battleships, Nevada and Oklahoma, will be obliged to establish the eight-hour day throughout their entire plants, in order to conform to the Hughes amendment in the last naval appropriation bill. There is no doubt among naval officials that the practical effect of this ruling will be to force an eight-hour day throughout the whole of any private shipyard undertaking the contract. The date of opening bids for the construction of the new battleships has been changed from January 4th to January 25th, in order that the constructors may revise their figures because of the official decision to apply the law to the full effect.

A spool of thread is such a common necessity that it comes into a home and disappears by use without much thought or notice. Still there are millions of dollars made by the manufacturers in this industry. The J. P. Coats Company, the largest thread manufacturers in the world, declared a dividend for the year 1911 of 35 per cent. The paid-up capital of this company is about \$50,000,000, and its surplus fund that has been saved after paying such remarkable dividends, has accumulated to \$41,000,000. The stock of this company is quoted at 510, putting the thread manufacturing industry in the same class as Standard Oil. It will also be remembered that this is one of the highly protected industries, in which women and children are largely employed, at very low wages.

Organizer Flood of the A. F. of L., who has charge of the button workers' strike at Muscatine, has been indicted by the County Grand Jury for conspiracy. He surrendered himself to the sheriff and gave bond for his appearance. Notwithstanding all efforts made by the employers, the strikers remain firm.



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WHY THE FARMER WAS INCLUDED.  
Fourth Article.

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

In former articles in this series we have shown that agriculture is a hazardous occupation; that there is no good reason why a man who loses his hand in a thresher or feed cutter is not as well entitled to compensation as one who loses a hand in a planing mill; that the burden of industrial accident has all along been thrown upon property and poverty to bear as best they may, and that the burdens of compensation thrown upon employers is not heavy but light indeed, when compared with the share of the burden that falls to the injured person and those dependent upon him. Now we shall undertake to show the farmer how he may carry this burden, a burden that of right belongs to his industry to carry, without crippling him or causing him serious financial hardship.

It must be done through insurance. There is no other way. If he is a thrifty man the farmer carries insurance upon his house, his barn, his growing crop of grain if he has one, his own life, often on his live stock, why not upon the hazards of accident? Many farmers do carry accident policies upon themselves, why not upon those upon the results of whose labors he expects to grow a crop and make a living? The business that will not stand an all-around insurance will not pay to follow.

The philosophy of insurance is that all pay into a common fund out of which only those draw who lose. It is a carrying of one another's burdens, and is founded in the spirit of brotherhood. It is righteous altogether, provided that the fund be righteously handled. Sometimes it costs so much to get the various contributions paid into this common fund, and paid out again, that not more than half as much can be paid out as was paid in. That is the rub with the present industrial accident insurance situation. The condition is intolerable, and must be remedied, and the Industrial Accident Board wants the help of the farmers of California in remedying that wholly unsatisfactory situation.

This may be done in one, or all, of several

ways: By authorizing the formation of mutual accident associations whereby those in each industry can organize for carrying one another's accident risks; by such a state control of private insurance companies as will compel them to fix reasonable rates, maintain their solvency and perform a public service for what it is worth to perform it; by state insurance. Some countries have one of these methods, some have another, some have them all in operation at once. It will be up to California, a year hence, to make choice, and the farmer should be a party to that choice when it is made.

A trouble is that, outside liability insurance offices, information does not exist upon which to base an intelligent insurance platform of principles and, even inside such companies, the information is partial and inadequate. It was to supply this need for accurate information that the Industrial Accident Board appealed to the Legislature for power to gather statistics relating to accidents during the year 1912. That will not be as serviceable or as safe as though such statistics were obtained for ten years, but very much better than for no years at all. At least it will give a "line" on the subject that does not now exist, and will help to an intelligent State policy.

"What will it cost?" No authoritative answer can now be given; but this much we can say: It is the consensus of opinion of economists that, take all the industries except the most hazardous, such as railroading, blasting, steel construction, mining, etc., a tax of \$1 upon each \$100 of payroll during the year, if economically collected and economically distributed, will bear all the costs of compensation for industrial injuries requisite for keeping the injured and those dependent upon them above the poverty line until they can develop self-sustaining powers either through attaining a working age or developing an earning capacity in some other line. And that is what compensation is for.

Is there any question that the farmers of California will willingly "tote" their part of this load when a good way has been found for them to do it at no greater cost than that? That is the task we, the people, are up against, and we shall achieve it.

## "THE PACIFIC COAST MECHANIC."

By Hugo Lenz.

If the "Pacific Coast Mechanic," an "open shop" publication, is the mouthpiece of the adherents of that doctrine, it behooves the labor organizations of San Francisco to close their ranks. In the November issue we find a detailed account of the trials and tribulations that have visited San Francisco because of its "rampant unionism," "with all the attendant boycotting, and picketing, and violence." A "closed shop" remedy is therewith prescribed.

"Now, let us try something else. Something that will not drive away investments and capital. We need to be as liberal as can be in this direction to make the Panama-Pacific International Exposition a success and to retain good times in San Francisco after the show is over. Are you ready? It is the open shop and prosperity program. You want prosperity for all, don't you? You would like to see every workman in the community employed whether union or non-union, wouldn't you? You have tried the closed shop foolishly but conscientiously. Now is the time for the open shop. Look what it has done for"—and then the editor has the unprincipled audacity to tell us what it has done for Detroit and Los Angeles.

The "Mechanic" is far from pacific in its demeanor toward labor when it does not wish to consider itself "free and independent." From cover to cover it reeks with spite and malediction at the "free-born American" who has not had all independence crushed out of him. It is the personification of hate, and only a monster as hideous as Typhon and as heartless as Ghengis Khan would use the pleadings of starving children to fortify a "divine right" argument.

A letter to a railroad man about to go on strike contains this paragraph, one which Beelzebub would not edit in the lowest depths of hell:

"Don't listen too much to what the other fellow says, do your own thinking. Be sure and listen to what the wife says; don't give the children a chance to cry for bread. There is no sound in the world, Jim, so hard to listen to as the cry of a hungry child. If you think of all these things first and of a strike second, why you won't be in such a hurry to walk out."

Only a fiend steeped in the poison of his own making would use such a suasion. Mr. Phelps' exhalations hang over the pages of the "Mechanic" like the miasma of a malarial swamp. While his head is haloed with patriotism, his pen drips with class-hatred. Gorgon-like, he dare not gaze upon himself lest he turn to stone. He is the embodiment of class-consciousness; an ardent defender of property rights.

But—even the skin of the skunk is useful and Mr. Phelps' open shop clamor for the elixir of business life will cause labor in San Francisco to remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

## INFORMATION WANTED.

A letter has been received at the office of the California State Federation of Labor, inquiring for John J. Kenney, formerly a "Tower Man," who left Massachusetts for California about four years ago and has not been heard from since.

His parents are very anxious to learn of his present whereabouts. Address Gertrude F. Franke, Canton Street, Randolph, Massachusetts.

An old sportsman said: "It is commonly believed that fish do not bite when the wind is in the east (or the west—I forget which); but I have noticed that the fellow who kept right on fishing brought home the biggest basketful."—"New Era."

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